SPAIN.

CAWLIST COMMANDERS STILL SECEDING TO ALFONSO-THE PRETENDER'S TROOPS NOT IN SANTANDER.

The submissions of insurgent officers to Al onso are increasing in number. Nearly 100 have been announced in this province alone within the past

General MacConell has given notice of his adhesion to the King.

NOT IN THE PROVINCE. The Carlists have not entered the province of Santander.

A UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR ABRESTED AND EXILED—THE QUESTION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION. LONDON, April 4, 1875.

It is reported from Madrid that Professor Piner,

of the University of Madrid, has been arrested besause he petitioned the king against the recent reactionary educational decrees. The Pro essor, asthough ill at the time of his

arrest, was sent to Cadiz for transportation to

THE POPE AND KING ALFONSO.

VATICAN EXERTION FOR THE RESTORATION OF PEACE IN SPAIN.

LONDON, April 4, 1875. Advices from Rome say the Papal Nuncio to Spain has left the Vatican for Madrid bearing instructions to the Spanish clergy to strive for the restoration of peace under King Alfonso.

GERMANY AND BELGIUM.

PRUSSIAN OFFICIAL COMPLAINT RELATIVE TO BELGIAN CATHOLIC PASTORALS-BISMARCK'S PERSONAL GRIEFS.

LONDON, April 4, 1875. It has just transpired that on the 2d of February the Prussian government sent a note to Brussels in regard to the pastorals of the Belgian bishops and other publications, complaining that their tone and tendency were such as to encourage German Catholics in their opposition to the State. BISMARCE'S PERSONALITY.

Complaint was also made of the Duchesne affair soncerning the alleged plot to assassinate Prince WHAT IS THE REPLY?

The answer of the Belgian government has not

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

THE DEPOSITION OF AN ARCHBISHOP LIKELY TO COMPLICATE THE GERMANIC RELATIONS.

LONDON, April 5, 1875. The Times' correspondent at Berlin says there is reason to fear that the impending deposition of the Archbishop of Breslau may occasion delicate complications in the relations of Austria and Prussia, owing to the fact that a portion of the archiepiscopal diocese lies in Austrian territory.

THE MOODY-SANKEY REVIVAL.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES AGAIN SUCCESS-FUL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, ADTII 5-5:80 A. M. The morning papers speak of the revival services yesterday at Agricultural Hall as the most successful yet held by Messrs. Moody and Sankey

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE . SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE ACKNOWL-EDGED BY THE CHINESE-CHINESE SOLDIERS DEFEATED IN FORMOSA-THE MIKADO'S EN-COURAGEMENT TO HONEST STATESMEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4, 1875. The Pacific Mail steamship Great Republic, from Hong Kong, via Yokohama, arrived at one o'clock this morning. She leit Hong Kong March 1, arrived at Yokohama the 9th, and sailed thence the 11th. She brings the following intelligence:-

CHINA. Hong Kong. March 1. and Shanghai, March 2, 1875. Official mourning was briefly suspended on the 25th of February throughout China to permit the ceremonies of the new accession.

A few hours in each city was devoted to elaborate displays, after which there was a general return to the habits and dress of conventional

The foreign ships in the open ports, the legations and consulates were decorated for the oc-

FIGHTING IN FORMOSA. It is reported on high authority that there was a conflict, February 12, in Formosa, between the Southern aborigines and Chinese troops, the latter being defeated with a loss of several hundred. The scene of the encounter was Hong Kong vilge, six miles north of the old Japanese position. It is a remarkable fact that before their departure the Japanese had completely won the confidence and affection of the aborigines, who expressed great sorrow at their withdrawal, and the ancient baired against the Chinese now appears stronger

JAPAN.

Үоконама, March 11, 1875. The weight of the new trade dollar, Japanese currency, has been fixed at 520 grains (English), and the quality nine-tenths pure silver. STATE MEN OF NOTE RECALLED TO THE PUBLIC SER-

Additional inducements have been offered by the Misado to the public men recently in retirement, and most of the differences of opinion are now believed to be settled. A gradual return to office of statesmen of the stamp of Kido and Haguki is confidently looked for.

BELATIONS TO THE CORBANS. There are rumors that the relations between Japan and Corea formed an important subject of depate in the recent Osaka conference, but these are not supported by any good authority.

LARGE FIRE AT TRENTON.

AN EXTENSIVE WIRE MILL DESTROYED-TWO HUNDRED MEN DEPRIVED OF EMPLOYMENT.

TRENTON, N. J., April 4, 1873. A disastrous fire occurred here about half an hour after midnight this morning, destroying the finishing department of Cooper, Hewitt & Co.'s wire mill, causing a damage of about \$60,000. there being no insurance. Among the property lost were \$4,000 pounds of wire, ready for the market, and a large amount of telegraph screw wire.

ket, and a large amount of telegraph screw wire. The steam engine, 120 horse power, was badly famaged, and is now covered beneath the debris. The building had two stories, was of briek, and 145 by 54 leet. It is completely "gutted," and nothing but the walls are standing.

At the time the fire was discovered two watchmen, who were on the premises, endeavored to sundue it by applying the hose attached to the establishment, but their efforts proved unavailing, as the dismes burst forth in fear-in volumes and enveloped the building before succer arrived. The entire Fire Department turned out on the alarm being sounded and worked with might and perseverance for over four hours, when the fire was quenched. The large mill was slightly damaged and the old ordnance works adjacent were scorched. The wind was at a favorable poist, which fortunately prevented what might have oeen a much more terrible confingration.

This diessier will throw about 200 men out of

his disaster will throw about 200 men out of been on the premises after seven o'clock and no nre was burning. The flames illuminated the whole city and shourts, and while raging caused sonsiderable alarm and excitement.

THE BLACK HILLS EXCITEMENT.

YANKTON, D. T., APIR 4, 1875.

YELLOW JACK'S TRICKS.

The Senatorial Excursion to Mexico Precipitately Abandoned.

FRIGHT CONQUERS CURIOSITY

Rumors of Complications with Our Sister Republic Denied.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4, 1875. The Senatorial visiting party which was on its way to Mexico has broken up. Senator Morton and his wife, who is ill, return northward, and Senator Cameron, in company with the rest of the party, excepting Colonel Scott, proceed in a government steamer to Cedar Keys, and thence go to the North. Colonel Scott continues, in the regular steamer, his voyage to Mexico.

It is not believed here that there are any serious

complications with the Mexican government.

TERRORS OF THE YELLOW FEVER. The abandonement of the Senatorial trip was mainly due to the fact that reports of the yellow fever having made its appearance at Vera Cruz were brought here by the last steamer. The Illness of Mrs. Morton caused a postponement of the departure of the expedition until to-day, when the despatches of Admiral Mullay, published in this morning's papers, confirming the rapid spread of the disease at Havana, finally decided the party to return home. Although no especial danger was apprehended in passing through Vera Cruz, it was feared that detention of the Despatch at that port might endanger the health of its crew, and neither Senators Cameron nor Morton felt justified in assuming the responsibility in the case of a government vessel. Besides this If the yellow fever continued to Increase in tropical ports, they would be liable to quarantine upon their return.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO. Both Senators Cameron and Anthony assured your correspondent that this action had been dictated by no political considerations whatever. They attach no importance to the rumors affoat concerning a prospective interruption of our friendly relations with Mexico, and deprecate any such eventuality.

DISPERSION OF THE PARTY. General Speridan arrived this morning in time to visit the Senatorial party on board the Despatch before their departure, which took place at one P. M. The steamer goes to Cedar Keys, whence the party will return to their homes by rail. Senator Morton expects to leave to-morrow evening by the Jackson Railroad. He expresses himself well pleased with his trip, but regrets the necessity which postpones his visit to Mexico.

Governor Brown and Major Ben Perley Poore accompanied Colonel Tom Scott upon the steamer City of Havana, which sailed this morning for

CESSATION OF THE EPIDEMIC AT KEY WEST. KEY WEST, Fla., April 4, 1875.

We have had four cases of yellow fever here. None are existing now. The weather is cool and the city healthy. These facts are given by Health Officer Harris.

THE RIOTOUS MINERS.

WILKESBARRE, April 4, 1875. It is conceded to-night that the crisis in the labor troubles of this county has been reached. The movement mangurated to intimidate the operators and miners in the Lehigh region has got beyond the control of those who started it, and, like a huge stone rolling down hill, it is gaining momentum every moment. Sheriff Kirkendall finds himself inadequate to manage the disorderly elements let loose, and it is expected that early to-morrow he will deliver the job of maintaining the peace over to the military. His efforts thus far have been rendered extremely inefficient by the extent of territory which he has been called upon to operate in, and he has experienced the greatest difficulty in forming his posse comitatus in sufficient numbers to be at all effectual. The best citizens of the disturbed districts, who should band together promptly to maintain law and order, and who might reasonably be expected to array themselves on the side of the authorities, are very dilatory in offering their services or in responding to the call of the guardian of the public peace. The merchants of Hazleton complain that to aid the Sheriff takes them away from their business, and they have been openly counseled to refuse their assistance, in order to make a test question of the constitutional rights of the Sheriff in the premises. There is probably a double motive in this hesitancy on the part of the business men; first, their interests being so interwoven with the miners, to whom they are large creditors; and second, want of confidences.

dangerously alarming elements at work in the middle coal field. The efforts to suppress disorderly demonstrations have been spugmocic and more calculated to entare the rioters than suppress their manifestations against persons and property. The Sheriff has kept at a safe distance from the scene of trouble, and the duty of preserving the peaco has devoived upon Deputy Sheriff Rhoads, who has proved a superior officer in so far as his means extended.

Mork Disturbances reporter.

There is a rumor that disturbances took place in Hazleton last night, but Sheriff Kirkendail is extended to the suppression of the matter, that have the suppression of the county are in a no more hopeful could be obtained from him in regard to the matter. His manner, however, afforded sufficient evidence that affairs in the lower end of the county are in a no more hopeful coudition than at the commencement of the disturbances. Everything indicates toat the military will be called within a short time, and to-morrow may see the armed froops moving upon those who are setting the laws at defance. Governor Hartranth has been in communication with the Sucriff this evening, and there is reason to believe that the latter considers himself as having exhausted his resources, according to haw, and will only be too happy to escape surther responsibility. A coange from the Sheriff to the Governor will be a happy release all around. General Osborne returned from Harrisburg at three ofclock this morning, and is in excellent health and spirits. The troops placed under his command will be sufficient in number to overnor was takened in this concern to admonish his congregation of the situation in his morning sermon to-day. He warned them not to be led into mobilaw by outside influences, and urged them to maintain the peace at all hazards. The miners in this lock is indicative of the feeling which is underlying the surface. Taken altogether the situation looks exceedingly squally.

FATAL BAILROAD COLLISION.

FATAL RAILROAD COLLISION.

FOUR PERSONS KILLIED AND MANY MORE WOUNDED-CARS AND ENGINES DEMOLISHED.

CHARITON, IOWA, April 4, 1875. At one o'clock this morning there was a collision between the Atlantic and Pacific mail trains at a point between Tyrone and Albia, on the Chicago, Burington and Quincy Railroad, in Iowa. The trains were going at full speed, and both engines and the baggage cars were entirely destroyed. Four tailway officials were killed and several were wounded. The passengers all escaped.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT-NAMES OF THE RILLED AND WOUNDED-CRIMINAL CAUSE OF THE ACCI-OMAHA, ADRII 4, 1875.

About half-past twelve this morning the Chicago express, watch left here on Saturday evening, and Pacific express, bound west, on the Chicago, Burlington and Onincy Railroad, collided between Aloia and Tyrone, Iowa, completely wrecking both engines, and instantly killing II, L. Miller, conductor of the Chicago express: Gardner, the American Express Great excitement prevailed here to-day on the arrival of two sien drect from the Bisck Hills. They belonged to the party that started from springfield about the lat of February, and had in their possession several nutgets and particles of gold taken from the soil with an axe. They express temselves as fully satisfied that gold exists there in paying quantities, and have returned for provisions and molements, and will start out again soon with a company that they intend to raise here, traveling by the Nourara liver. THE SPRING FRESHETS.

TRAINS DELAYED BY THE GORGE-Hubson, N. Y., April 4, 1875. from the North to-day. The New York train, due here at 4:56 A. M., left on the Hudson branch of the Boston and Albany road, for Chatham, at ten o'clock and reached Albany by the Harlem railroad from that point. A large gang of work-men, with construction trains, are removing the ice. At the blockaded point the water is from ten to twenty leet beyond the track.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK-THE MOVEMENT OF THE ICE YES-

KINGSTON, N. Y., April 4, 1875. The ice gorge formed at Wilbur, two miles from the mouth of the creek, gave way at two o'clock yesterday, and the vast mass of ice swept with terrific force down the creek, which was lined with shipping. The steamer Norwich, the ferryboat Lark, the propeller Sheridan and five barges were carried down. One barge, laden with coal, was stove in and sunk. The Norwich was disabled, but afterward righted nerself and reached clear water. The cannuel inside the Delaware and Hucson Canal Company's dock was packed with vessels of all kinds, from the steamer Thomas Cornel to a coal barge; but, fortunater, the lee gorged at the upper end. Otherwise the damage would have been incalculable. The scene as the ice went rusning out was most terrific, the water being very high and the mass moving with resistless force, and for a time the widest excitement prevailed. The ice did not pass into the river, which was solidly frozen, but gorged at the mouth of the creek and dammed back the water, creating fears of a disastrous flood; but to day the ice moved out and the water substide. No urther dancer is apprehended. The lerryboat Lark dritted aground near the lighthouse and is saie. It is thought a channel will be cut through the ice in the river to Rhinechiff to-morrow. boat Lark, the propeller Sheridan and five barges

AN ICE GORGE FORMED IN THE HUDSON NEAR SEVERE DAMAGE DONE BY THE MOHAWK.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 4, 1875. Another ice gorge has formed in the Hudson south of Castleton, near Schodac, this afternoon. The Castleton station agent started south with two men in a hand car and sounded the water over the track with a lead as he advanced. When half way between Schodac and Castleton he lound the roadbed washed away. The water was rising, and he turned to go back, learing his etteat would be cut off. Before he reached Castleton again the water was nearly-to the top of the car, but he arrived at home safely. The water is still rising, and now thriteen mites of the track between Schodac and Albany is under water. A despatch from the agent of the New York Central Raifford at Little Falls states that within a distance of twenty miles between York Station and Albany six ice gorges have formed in the Mohawk, and that in some places the track has been forced out ofline. The agent expects to be surrounded by water before daylight.

The steamer John L. Hasbrouck came up as far as New Hamburg at three o'clock this afternood, and for three hours battled with the lee at that point in her endeavors to get through to Pough-keepsie, but was unsuccessual and had to turn back to Newburg. At New Hamburg she turned up solid ice ten inches thick.

All through trains for the West and North via the Hudson River Raifrond will be run by the Harlem Railroad till the break in the track is repaired. over the track with a lead as he advanced. When

THE OVERFLOW OF THE WALLKILL-EXTENT OF THE DESTRUCTION CAUSED ON ITS BANKS-

THE MILE TRAFFIC INTERRUPTED. GOSHEN, N. Y., April 4, 1875. The Wallkill River has been a scene of great interest to thousands to-day. In addition to the destruction of the bridges at Denton, Phillipsburg. Scotentown and New Hampton, the demolition of others is daily threatened by an ice gorge, three others is daily threatened by an ice gorge, three miles long, below the scene of the late disaster at Philipsburg. Here the ice lies piled up ten or twelve teet fligh, occupying the whole cananel of the river. Should the weather continue moderate, without a rain storm, this may pass away without doing any more damage, but should it be otherwise the bridges at Stony Ford and at Montgomery are doomed to destruction, as the ice already lies piled up against each to a great stony because the product of the contraction of the Montgomery are doomed to destruction, as the ice aiready lies piled un against each to a great depth, needing only the accumulated water, which would be caused by sudden warmth, to carry them away. As it now stands, with the single exception of the Eric bridge at Chechunk. There is not a bridge passable on the Walkill in a distance of forty miles. At Philipsburg two grist mills and some occen or more houses have been surrounded for the last lorty-eight hours with water from four to five feet deep. The wheel house of one mill was carried away, and the water occupies the cellars of dwellings several feet deep. The water, now-ever, is failing at present, and but for the plining up of the fee a short distance down the stream no further danger would be apprehended.

PECCLIARITIES OF THE STREAM.

The Walkill River is a currous stream. It originates in the Sussex Mountains, in New Jersey, and occupies a midway position between the Shawangunk Mountain on the west and the Highlands on the east for some sixty or eighty miles of its course is the reverse of most other rivers, being continuously north from its source to the Hudson. For the first thity miles it is clear and rapid but midway its passage is through the great meadows in Orange county, a plateau or table land, eevsted but a few leet around its

to the Hudson. For the first thirty miles it is clear and rapid; but midway its passage is through the great meadows in Orange county, a plateau or table land, covated but a lew leet around its banks, which in high water are often overflowed, the water covering a space from five to eight miles which and about twenty miles long. The flow of the stream is impeded by a headland at benton that permits a chaonel ocarcely loo leet wide to afford an outlet for a sneet of water which at some seasons of the year presents the aspect of a midland sea. To Basten its exit an arthough chaonel was made some fifty years ago, called the big Ditch, cutting through a high land about three miles long. This, from the constant abrasion of the water upon the banks, has been transformed by decrees into a channel which embraces a formidable corrent when the water upon the meadows is night. The nast mile of its exit to the main channel has, a short distance above Phillipsburg, a fail of forly leet to the mile. The Waikkil, from being a mild, tranquil river, is suddenly converted into a small bridges spanning it some twenty or more are, with two exceptions, wooden structures, which offer intile or no resistance to an ice freshet of the character we have last witnessed. With the exception of Phillipsburg, no town or hamlet on the river is healy to suffer from the overflow of the Walkkil, as most of the Vitant from the river.

One of the greatest inconveniences at present

One of the greatest inconveniences at present One of the greatest inconveniences at present will be the difficulty occasioned the larmers in getting the average quantity of Orange county milk to market via the Erle and Walikhi Ratiroad, on account of the difficulty of crossing the Wahkli for want of bridges. The lost bridges were located in the very heart of the great milk producing regions, and the absence of a means of crossing the river prevents the conveyance to the ratiroad for fransportation to the city. Seould the Montgomery bridges be also swept away, this trouble would be greatly increased.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE DELAWARE RIVER. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 4, 1875.

the bags water in the free washed away the bridge about three o'clock this morning, imperhing the trestle work of the oringe, a small portion of which was swept away. Travel was suspended fourteen nours, but the oringe is now repaired and travel resumed.

The Delaware at this point has fallen about two

GREAT RAIN STORM IN NEW ENGLAND-THE STREAMS RISING AND DAMAGING FRESHETS

ANTICIPATED.

BOSTON, April 4, 1875. A heavy rain storm, with northwest wind, has prevailed here and generally throughout New England for the past twenty-four hours. As the rain is still falling apprehensions of serious damage from freshets seem to be well founded. All the rivers are rapidly rising, and, should the storm continue another day or a general break up of the ice occur, the results must be disastrous. The Konnebee River has risen four free during the day at Hallowell, and at six o'clock F. M. was even with the wharves and was faploty rising. At Lisbon Fails the pringe of the maine Central Railrond was raised two feet by the ice jam, which rendered it impassable for trains. A large force of men were engaged during the day in brasting away the ice and repairing the bridge, and to high this rean commenced failing Friday night and has continued uninterruptedly since. At Manche-ter the river is greatly swoien and the water is pouring over the dam at Amos-kear Fails four feet deep. Several of the mals at this pince and at Lawrence will be compelled to suit down to-morrow on account of the back water. At the latter place the water is seven leet deep over the top of the fails, being the highest water since the great freshet of 1860, and the river is great in the fightest water since the great freshet of 1860, and the river is still fising. rain is still failing apprehensions of serious dam-

est water since the great freshet of 1869, and the river is still rising.

The experience of previous freshets shows that the river will probably continue to rise aif day tomorrow, in which even it will road an unprecedented height. The main apprecession now is as to what may tappen when a general break up of the ice occurs in the Merrimäc. A despatch from Concord tols evening says there is imminent danger threatening the inte bridges—several of them railroad bridges—between that city and Hookset.

ICE BREAK-UP ON LAKE ERIE. ERIE, Pa., April 4, 1875. The harbor has been entirely free from ice for several days past, and there is little ice to be seen

THE CONNECTICUT CONFLICT.

The tee gorge on the river at Castleton has de-layed all the treins and none have reached here Features of the Campaign and Its Probable Results.

> Senator Eaton Sanguine of Democratic Success.

GENERAL HAWLEY HOPEFUL.

Electioneering Duty Done by Postmaster General Jewell.

THE THIRD TERM ISSUE.

The President the Real Manager of the Lists.

HARTFORD, April 4, 1875. There are a good many uncertain as well as interesting features about the Connecticut election to-morrow. It was shown in the New Hampshire campaign, a month ago, that the average American voter is becoming terribly independent and unreliable, and with that event so fresh in their minds the Connecticut politicians manifest a degree of uneasiness over their own election which is almost painful to witness. They lear that the people are becoming either too intelligent or too ignorant to comprehend the perils of the nation, and, therefore, they reckon very cautiously about how the returns will come in to-morrow evening. As is well known, the can-vass has been an exciting one and one which has probably involved more industrious campaigning on both sides than is usual even in this always closely contested State. All sections have been thoroughly aroused, and there is hardly a town or hamlet of any importance which has not been repeatedly enlightened upon the virtues and short-comings of the conflicting parties. As is usual on the eve of elections, the republican and democratic candidates and managers assume an air of confidence and bravado, but there is in reality under the surface a degree of trepidation

The re-election of Governor Ingersoll is an event which may be realized, but that he can hold his majority of nearly three thousand in 1874 is not expected even by the most enthusiastic democrats. His simple election will be an achievement which the party will be content with, and the republicans inwardly teel that democratic success in that direction is a foregone conclusion. It is true that the party press and party orators bave an air of confidence, but I question whether there are many who honestly anticipate that the election will elevate Mr. Green to the gubernatorial chair. If he gives Governor Ingersoll a hard push, and runs down his majority from the thousands to the hundreds, they will have occasion for much rejoicing, and I fancy this is about all that the republican managers expect

and worrying which cannot be wholly concealed.

THE BALANCE OF POWER. The prohibitionists, although generally regarded as insignificant, are nevertneless very troublesome, even if they be not an actual power. It is in close States like New Hampshire and Connecticut that they find their best opportunity to make trouble. In this State they cast about 5,000 votes last year, and they are in the field again with a full ticket, including candidates for Congress as well as the minor State offices. I do not find that they are otherwise than loyal to their candidates; but if at the last moment they should sell out to the republicans the election of a republican Governor would be as certain as it would be surprising. In New Hampsnire the party went over to the republican side, and was thus the chief cause of the deleat of the democracy. Such a movement in Connecticut is possible but not probable.

THE CONTEST IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

surprising. In New Hampshire the party went over to the republican side, and was thus the cheir cause of the deceat of the democracy. Such a movement in Connecticut is possible but not probable.

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The state of the

"What are Hawley's chances in this district?" I

"Where are Hawley's chances in this district?" I asked.

"They are not so cheerful for him as his friends process," repined Mr. Burr; a remark which was also concurred in by Senator Eaton. "I know." continued the coitor, "that Joe Hawley himself is confident, but I am of the opinion that he will be defeated. If he is elected it will be by the aid of democratic votes, and he will nave to obtain 600 of them to win. I don't believe that he can do it. A few democrats may vote for him on account of personal irrendship, but there are a great many republicans who will vote for Mr. Lanners for the same reason."

This force and civil hiers bills, interrogating him particularly about the popularity of Mr. Hawley, personally may politically. Mr. Eaton replies, "Yos, they say he is popular, and I suppress he is a pretty good lellow, but he never was popular in the army and there is scarcely a single connecticut soldier who was under his command but will torow his vote against him. Then he has hurt himself politically with his own party by playing double on the Force thil and the Civil Rights bill. He votes for the latter and against the former, and his action in denouncing the Force bill measure is everywaster regarded as a bid for the democratic votes, which will be necessary to secure his election. In fact, he has, in all his speeches, appealed to the democratic lor snyport, declaring that he was not bound to any narty but the same independent natrick.

only anxious for the good of the country." Just here Senator Eaton inculged in what may be described as a sarcastic smile and he continued:—"What ialk about independence! Why, he is a thorough Grant and administration man, even if he did vote against the Force oil.

"He says he is opposed to the Third term, but I but the question to him the other day if he would not vote for Grant, it by any possibility he was in Congress and the election of a President was thrown into the House of Representatives. He could not escape noticing the question, but he required to answer it. The truth is he is Grant all the way through on a Grant and third term issue. The Convention at New Haven declared for him and it was specially arranged that an enthusiastic admirer of his should be hominated for Governor. This was a 'put up job' in Washington, and Marshal Jewell was delegated to carry it out. Speaking of Jewell," remarked Mr. Eason, with much warmth, "did you ever see such a speciacle as that witnessed at the Opera House last night. The idea of a member of the United States Cabinet presiding and speaking at a partisan caucus. Such a thing was hever known before in the whole history of the United States (approximated the General Grant."

At this point Mr. Burr interrupted. "Yes," he said, "this is all a third term campaign with the republicans, and they have spered no effort or money to carry the State. Grant arranged all of this himself before the Republican, convenient here in Convenient and Indicated the seakers they wanted to carry on the campaign. Grant is going for a third term in spite of everything and hoped for much encouragement here in Connection."

MEDOCRATIC VOTERS BOUGHT.

Mr. Eaton, resuming, said. "Yes, that is just it; and Jewell and thawley were appointed to come on here and do the managing, and every Custom House, Post Office and Revenue office has been, for the time, nothing more or less than a Grant headquarters."

About the Congressional contests outside of the Hartord district Ar. Burr remarked, "I am

headquarters,"
About the Congressional contests outside of the Hartiord discreta air. Burr remarked, "I am alraid starkweather will beat Judge Foster, but in all of the other districts I think we will elect our candidates. Baroum will certainly be reciected and by a large majority, and Judge Phelps will also be elected. As I said before about Hawley, If he is elected, it will be by the votes of purchased democrats and I don't think they can buy up the necessary six nundred to carry him through. They are working desperately to do it though and I know of instances where offers have been made by republicans to vote the general democratic State becket in return for a vote for Hawley. I have no doubt too, but what money is being freely used,

nicket in return for a vote for Hawiey. I have no doubt too, but what money is being freely used, and, in these nard times, when so many men have been out of work a ten or twenty doilar bill is very tempting."

Concerning the complexion of the Legislature, Mr. Eaton and Mr. Burr were both hopeful that they would carry both branches. Other prominent politicians dropped into the office during the day and mingled in the general discussion of what they seemed to believe to be an encouraging situation. THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

they seemed to believe to be an encouraging situation.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMP.

The chief consultation among the republicans to-day has been one by General Hawley, Posimaster General Jeweli and Speaker Blaine. They dined together this aiternoon and were engaged until this evening in talking over the probabilities of to-morrow. Of the success of the general State ticket of the party heither General Hawley nor Mr. Jeweli are confident. Just what they profess to anticipate is that the voting will be so close all around that none of the three candidates for Governor will have a clear majority over the other two, and hence the election will be decided by the Legislature. The prohibition candidate, who will procably receive the full support of his party, will thus be the uncertain element between the two principal organizations.

VIEWS OF GENERAL HAWLEY AND MR. JEWELL. "Concerning the contest in my own district," remarked General Hawley, cheerfully, "everything indicates that I will be elected, and the republicans whom I have talked with feel much encouraged. I am aware that the democrats have been very industrious, and that they will bring all their available strength to bear against me, but I do not apprehend that their numbers will be sufficient to work my defeat,"

Mr Jeweil I also found confident of the election of Mr. Hawley, but not hopeiess of the choice of any of the other Congressional candidates of his party, except in Mr. Stark weather's district. The scene at the Courant office this evening is very lively. The editorial and counting rooms are filled with politicians, all anxious for scraps of information to guide them in anticipating the result to-morrow. The contest in Mr. Hawley, but information of guide them in anticipating the result to-morrow. The contest in Mr. Hawley district is the topic most discussed, and nearly all are sanguine of files success by a majority of from 200 to 400.

are sanguine of his success by a majority of from 200 to 400.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

Telegrams received from other sections of the State during the evening confirmed the conclusions gathered from current information by your correspondent as expressed in the earlier portion of this despatch. It is certain that both parties will be resilies during the eventual day, and if the weather is fair the largest vote in the history of the State is anticipated. In the cuties the poils are opened at six o'clock in the morning, and in the country at seven o'clock, and the hour of clocing is five o'clock in the atternoon. The returns will probably be lurnished promptly, and oy Theselay morning the country will be informed of the result of one of the most exciting pointical campaigus ever known in Connecticus.

JERSEY CITY CHARTER ELECTION.

The following nominations have been made thus far by the democracy of Jersey City for the ensuing charter election to be held to-morrow week :-Aldermen-First district, Lewis E. Wood; Second Addermen-First district, Lewis E. Wood; Second district, Denis McLaughlin; Fifth district, James K. Seileck; Sixth district, J. H. Van Cleef, For Unosen F. echol. Jets-First district, James Rocne, Jonn M. Gibson; Second district, Micnael O'Grady, Patrick McLean; Fitth district, E. F. C. Young, James Cumming; Sixth district, Wilbur N. Wicknam, Owen R. Mullaney, For Beard of Education-First district, James R. Mercen; Second district, John A. McGrath; Fifth district, J. Smith Miller; Sixth district, Professor H. M. Sanborn.

MITCHEL'S FUNERAL.

[Newry (March 23) Correspondence of Dublin Freeman.]
To-day the mortal remains of the great irishman

and patriot, John Mitchel, were interred beside those of his father and mother in the family vault in the Little Green Cemetery in this town. The obsequies were carried out to the simplest and most unostentatious manuer. Except for the large concourse of people that followed the remains, it might have been the funeral of any townsman who had made himself remarkable or conspicuous by his benevolence or public spirit. From the first it was intended that the ceremonial should be without display of any sort, and the family, wisely, no doubt, declined offering an organized popular demonstration as a testimony of the public sympathy and regard for the heroic sacrifices and sufferings of the patriotic dead. The sad cortege was chiefly confined to the relations, their friends and the people of the town, the admirers of Mitchel at a distance, owing to the intended private character of the funeral, not deeming it requisite to attend. There were, however, deputations present from Dublin and the South of Ireland. From an early

There were, however, deputations present from Dublin and the South of Ireland. From an early hour dustices was completely suspended in all parts of the town, and the people manifested the utmost respect and sympathy on the mourning occasion. In all the streets, even the back ones, the shops were entirely closed.

A tew minntes before one o'clock a plain hearse, drawn by lour horses in their sable trappings, and four mourning coaches were drawn up at the iront entrance to the house. The coffin, a massive oak one with brass mountings, and having on the breast-plate this simple inscription. "John Mitchel, born November 3, 1815; died March 20, 1875." was men borne to the hearse. On the lid were several large immortclies, one of which was sent by Mrs. George Barry, Sunday's-wed, Cork, at whose house Mitchel stopped while in that city.

The Chief Mounters.

Were:—William H. Mitchel, the orother of the deceased; John Martin, M. P., broker-in-aw; Hill Itvine J. P., brother-in-law; W. H. Irvine, Nobert Dicason, John M. Dickson, John M. Irvine, Alexander U. Dickson, Henry K. Dickson, Charles Dickson, Thomas Irvine, nephews of the deceased; William Blion and Thomas Dillon.

The following were the pailbearers:—David Martin J. P.; William Glenby, C. G. Doran, William I. P.; William Glenby, C. G. Doran, Wil-

whitam Dillon and Thomas Dillon.

THE PALLERARES.

The tollowing were the pailbearers:—David Martin J. P.; William Glendy, C. G. Doran, Whilam F. Madden. John Ferguson, James Cantwell, Thomas Ryan, James Walmsey, J. P.; T. D. Suilvan, James O'Connor, Joseph Lupton.

THE CORFEGE

was headed by the Roman Catholic clergy, of whom, in addition to those of the town, were several present from other localities. It may be said that all classes and creeds were largely and respectably represented on the occasion. There were no car lages beyond those I have mentioned, and these were not occupied. The number of persons present could not have been less than ten thomasand or twelve thousand, and the utmost quiet and decorum prevailed through Kimurray street, Kildare street, Hill sireet, Trovor hill, Talbot street, Sandy street, Stream street and High street, where the small but heat cemetery is structed.

THE "LITTLE GREEK GRAVEYARD."

The cemetery is known as the "Little Green Graveyard." A wooden gate sauts it out from the town, and at the other can are the neaty trimmed and well-kept gardens of the Convent of St. Clire, which immediately adjoin it on the eastern side. Formerly there was a Univarian church occupying the site, the sacristy of wince, and a pulpit covered by a wooden awning, only now remain.

His Father's Pulpit.

The latter bas, I understand, been retained in memory of the Rev. John Mitchel, who died in 1840. The cemetery, which is capable of holding

about 500 people, is solely for the deceased members of the Unitarian body, but as yet there are only a few graves in it. The principal tomb is that of the Rev. John Mitchel and his wife, the father and mother of the inhistrious deceased, whose obsequies were peng celebrated, the others being on the right and left of it.

SERVICES IN THE CEMETERY.

The codin having been carried into the grave-yard, the Rev. J. Craig Nelson. Downpatrick, ascended the pulpit, and after some preliminary observations, proceeded to swell upon the career and character of the deceased. He might freely and candidly state that, much is he admired and leved the man, he had no sympathy with his polite and character of the deceased. He might freely and canddly state that, much as he admired and loved the man, he had no sympathy with his political views nor with the means and measures by which he proposed to carry them out. But his most decided and even bitter antagonists should, and did, admit his perfect honesty of purpose, his self-sacrificing devotedness, his consistent and right and early and early and early and early and early and early and his unswerving and untarnished truthfullness, whilst some admired and others leared those telling, trenchant and powerful writings which awoke the interest and kindled the enthusiasm of thousands. Warmly as he advocated what in his heart he believed to be true and right, whether in political or religious matters, John Mitchel never assumed insulibility to himself. And whatever might be their differences of opinion regarding his views on these subjects, a few of them were old enough to remember, and all readers of history must know, that views and measures which once were demounced as bitterly and punished as severely as those of John Mitchel had since been universally accepted and were now recognized and maintained by the laws of the land. The same observation might, permaps, apply to what most of them in this country regarded as extraordinary and unaccountable in some of his movements on the other side of the Atlantic.

Immediately after the address of the Rev. Mrz.

Atlantic.

THE LAST SAD ACT.

Immediately after the address of the Rev. Mr. Craig the cofin was deposited in the grave prepared for it, near that of Mitchel's lather. The scene at this period was most solemn and impressive, and not a few present wept tears as the earth cosed over all that was mortal of a man who has earned for himself a deathless renown. Mr. Martin, M. P., infinied, and had to be removed. The air was balmy and the sun shone out last sad offices were paid to the memory of John Mitchel.

IN MEMORIAM.

IN MEMORIAM.

It will be gratifying to most of the friends and admirers of sir. Mitchel to learn that a plaster cast has been taken or his face by Mr. O'Farrell, the eminent sculptor, of Gioncester street.

THE MITCHEL MEMORIAL.

The convention of Irish societies held a meeting vesterday afternoon, at Hibernia Hall, No. 28 Prince street, for the purpose of making arrangements to pay a tribute of respect to the memory, of the Irish patriot, the late John Mitchel. The meeting was presided over by Thomas Kerrigan. Alderman Riley, a delegate from Kings county, moved the appointment of a committee to go to Albany and urge the repeal of the Sunday Procession act. Another delegate suggested that instead of a mock funeral they should have a memorial meeting in some large hall and a certain sum charged for admission, the proceeds of which should be handed over to the widow of

After some discussion it was finally resolved to appoint a committee to determine which was the appoint a committee to determine which was the best method of procedure—wheether to appoint a committee to go to Aloany, march in despite of ponce interference or hold a memorial meeting. The committee were cho-en from the New York, Kings county and New Jersey delegations, as lollows:—New York—Thomas Kerrigao, Henry McGrato, Timothy Darcy, Hugh Murray, John Maguire, Joan O'Reilly, Laurance Langau, Peter Daly, Stephen Walsh and A. L. Cary; Kings county—John Couriney, Philip Clare, John H. Newman, J. J. O'Rrien and Daniel O'Reilly; Jersey City—John Hart, James M. Braun, Bernard, Kelit, James Healey and James Lymch. This committee will make its report to the convention next.

A QUIET CELEBRATION TO TAKE PLACE IN PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 4, 1875. A meeting of societies to make arrangements

for the obsequies of the late John Mitchel was held this afternoon. The committee to secure a hall reported that the Chestnut-street Theatre had been engaged for the next Sunday evening. The propriety of obtaining a band of music was discussed, but it was deemed best to hold a quiet demonstration without any unnecessary noise or excitement, such as might be construed as being a breach of good order on Sunday.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

Printing cloths declined during the past week \$10. April 8, 1874.
\$10. market closing at 60. a 65.0, for standard and extra 68x6 spot and 550. a 60. for near future delivery. Sales of the week, 29,000 pieces.

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A.—BROOKS' BOOTS AND SHOES, THE largest assortment in the city, and BROOKS' PATRIX CORN SOLE BOOTS AND SHOES, recommended by all physicians. A lot of SOLED STOCK at less than half price. 1,195 Broadway, corner Twenty muth street. ALL KINDS OF WIRE SIGNS AND METAL EN-graved bigns made and shipped by HOJER & GRAHAM, 97 Duane sireet.

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Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,
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Chrome Bheumatism, Serotula Guandular Swelling,
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skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Fernale
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Coughs, hoarseness, fillous Cone, Indiamation of the
Bowers, Stonach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, or with 'roup,
Quinay, Fever and Ague, or with Neurakia, Hoadache.
The Doloreux, Toothache, Earache, or with Lumbaco,
Pain in the Bacs, or Rheumatism, or with Diarrhea,
Cholera Morbus, or Dysentery, or with surfa, Scalds, or
Bruises, or with Strangs or reasons, the application of Rapway's Ready Rasher will cure you of the
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